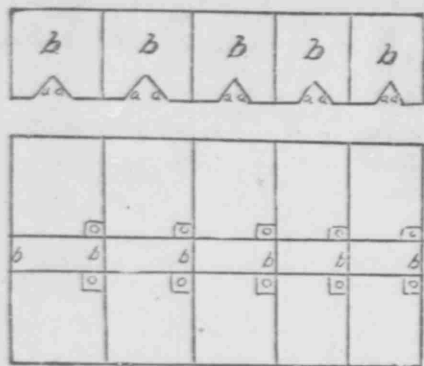




DOORS IN PIGGERIES.

A Plan That Has Been Carried Out with Much Success at the Guelph Experiment Station.

Convenience in the piggery should be considered in building new quarters. The plan outlined herewith is much liked at the Ontario experiment farm at Guelph. In the upper figure, a represents doors to pens (b b). The ar-



DOORS FOR A PIGGERY.

range allows of a feeding trough in front between door and wall, saving space of one door, thereby allowing of a more narrow pen, and pigs can be changed readily from one pen to the next. In another piggery, without the V-shaped door arrangement, the pens are square, as shown in the lower figure. Besides, a door (a), which swings in each pen, a door (b) is also hinged so the aisles may be closed or opened. This arrangement allows of extra emergency pens, for the letting out of a sow for service, or for changing animals from one pen to another.—Farm and Home.

LIFTING WEAK HORSES.

Many a Valuable Animal's Life Can Be Saved by Pursuing the Plan Here Outlined.

It often happens in every community, if not on every farm, that through disease or accident, a horse becomes unable to get on its feet when down, or stand for any time when lifted or helped up. For animals in this condition, convalescence is always slow, even when the animal recovers at all. Many bad sprains or even a break that has ruined a horse might have been cured if this or some other method of relieving the limb of the weight of the body had been used.

Take a number of thicknesses of burlap or gunny sacking, as it is often called, folded so that it will be about 15 to 18 inches wide and about five feet long. As this is to bear the weight of the horse, there should be enough to insure strength to bear all the strain put upon it. Knot each end to a strong rope. If it is in a stall, fasten a pulley block to a beam above, through which run the rope, after having placed the burlap under the horse, just back of his front legs. Spread the burlap to its extreme width, so that the weight will be distributed over a larger surface. Two men can now handle the horse easily. If the horse is unable to stand, lift him just high enough so that his feet may rest firmly on the ground, and at the same time he can rest by letting his weight be borne by a swing. He will soon learn to let himself rest in this way, so there will be no danger of overtaxing weak muscles. We saved a valuable animal in this way after it had been "on the lift" for two months.—J. L. Irwin, in Ohio Farmer.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Feed so as to make the most out of the feed, as well as the most out of the stock.

It is cheaper to kill and cure sufficient meat now than to buy next spring or summer.

As soon as the ground freezes hard apply more covering to the fruit and vegetable pits.

After an animal is reasonably well fattened the lighter feeding usually becomes less profitable.

A lot of stock uniform as to size, color, weight and form will bring better prices than a mixed lot.

It is not the amount the stock sells for, but the amount of profit derived that counts to the farmer.

The team that is expected to do the hauling during the winter should be well shod, and should have good blankets to protect them at any time they may be left standing in the cold.—N. J. Shepherd, in Kansas Farmer.

Warming Food for Stock.

Most of the advantages of cooking food, and especially of food containing much water, come from feeding it warm. If grain of any kind is fed it will do more good if ground and fed dry than if cooked. Heat expands all substances that contain starch. If fed dry the animal eats more than it supposes it is eating. The expansion occurs in the stomach, and the animal, if a ruminant, lies down to chew its cud and indulge in the long sleep that insures good health and good digestion. If horses are fed too much it often causes colic.

How to Feed Corn Fodder.

The old way of feeding corn fodder should give way to the new as fast as men can afford to invest in fodder cutters and shredders. By the old way, waste was encouraged. The large ends of the stalks were uneaten and had to be cast out as rubbish. They were not ever fed to be used for bedding. Where shredding is possible these same stalks are not only rendered fit for the cows to eat, but, if, by chance, anything be left, it is suitable for bedding.—Farmers' Review.

STRAW AS FERTILIZER.

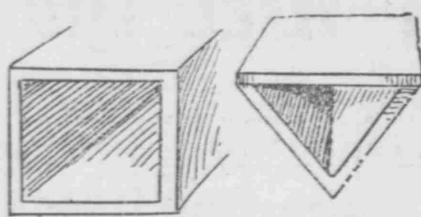
Taking All Kinds Into Consideration, Its Value Can Be Placed at Two Dollars a Ton.

The actual value of straw for the fertilizing elements in the straw itself may be roughly estimated at about two dollars per ton or a little more, taking all the various straws into consideration. Clover haulm, from which the seed has been threshed and which has lost its leaves, must be reckoned considerably higher, and we should say at three times that amount, although we have not a reliable analysis at hand on which to base our estimate. But the importance of using straw as bedding in the stables does not depend upon the value of the straw as a fertilizer, but first upon the value of a warm, dry and comfortable bed for the animals, a purpose which may be served by other material, as sawdust or leaves, and second upon its power of absorbing liquids. Straw easily absorbs twice its own weight, and when that consists of the liquid excrements of the animal, it makes the soaked straw actually more valuable than the solid droppings of the animals. It saves and conveys to the soil in a form readily available for plant food, all the nitrates, phosphates and potash which are passed off from the system in that way. It has also a mechanical effect in lightening up a heavy soil, making it porous, more absorbent of moisture, more easily penetrated by plant roots, and also by frost and air, both of which have important effects in working the chemical changes there which make mineral matters more readily available. We do not think the haulm from clover or other hay threshed for the seed makes as good bedding as straw, and neither does corn stover, but either of them contain more fertilizing elements than wheat or oat straw, and if cut in pieces of an inch long they have nearly as much absorbent power. It is a mistake to put either of these into the manure without cutting them, because they have not then opportunity to absorb so much of the liquid, and because more extra labor is necessary to handle the manure with these long stalks in it than would be required to reduce them to inch-long pieces. The same thing may be said of potato, tomato, squash and other vines. If cut short they make valuable additions to the manure heap, but if put in uncut they are a nuisance.—American Cultivator.

WOODEN WATER PIPES.

How the Farm Spring May Be Diverted to House or Barn at Almost No Expense.

Where water is to be conveyed under ground a wooden pipe can often be used at a great saving of expense. Use cedar or some wood that will not readily decay under ground, and make in either of the forms shown in the cut, "tongue and groove" the joints that are at the bottom, filling the joints with white lead before putting them together. Water can thus be conveyed from a



WOODEN WATER PIPES.

spring to the house or barn at almost no expense in money, and the labor of digging a trench can be done at odd times when other work is not pressing. On hundreds and hundreds of farms the stock is driven long distances to water in stormy as well as pleasant weather, and often with great discomfort to both attendants and stock, when all the while the water might be brought right into the barn. If a farmer could once experience the satisfaction and profit of having a supply of water thus at hand and under cover, he would never permit a possible opportunity to secure this convenience to go to waste. With the water in the barn, moreover, there is no longer need for the stock to drink ice water for five months of the year.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Potato Crop of 1899.

The potato crop is estimated at 242,000,000 bushels, with a yield of 181 bushels per acre. The average price may be placed at 50 cents a bushel, which is a considerable addition to the income of the farmers in certain sections. While the value of \$90 per acre is not equal to that of many crops which are grown by gardeners near large cities, it is a fairly remunerative one, and has the great advantage to many people that it does not need to be taken to market every day, like strawberries, nor at just the moment it is fit for use, like many garden crops, but it can be stored and sold when the owner is ready to attend to it after his hurry of harvesting it over. A very small potato crop is reported in Europe generally, and we may have to supply them before the season is over.

Carelessness Is Expensive.

We are constantly hearing of batches of butter brought into the market in such a condition that it has to sell far off the regular price to be disposed of at all. Butter poorly packed, poorly salted and poorly worked, is no uncommon sight. In many cases the butter would have been good if properly treated. Over it all seems to be written the word "carelessness." To this word might be added the word "ignorance," and the whole truth would be out. More study and more applications of the lessons learned are necessary if butter is to bring the price it should in the market.—Farmers' Review.

Bees, when not gathering honey, soon settle down to a quiet condition, during which time there is little wear and tear on the system.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR.

The philatelic world awaits the stamp changes resulting from the Boer-British conflict.

Victor Robert, the well-known French stamp collector, has presented his splendid collection to the Paris Cabinet de Estampes in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps in France.

An entirely new set of postage stamps for Persia has been made in the Netherlands. They were made in consequence of wholesale thefts on the part of high Persian postal officials. The new series has been changed in color, but not design.

The post office department is having trouble with people who are putting revenue stamps on their letters instead of the two-cent red postal. All such letters, if they bear the imprint of the sender, are returned; otherwise they go to the dead letter office.

Cuban stamped envelopes have been issued. The head of Columbus is in the center, Cuba above, and the value below. The colors are: 1-cent, green on white and amber; 2-cent, red on white and amber; 5-cent, blue on white and amber; wrapper, 1-cent, green on manilla; 2-cent, red on manilla.

TRADE IN WILD ANIMALS.

Tigers and elephants do not thrive in captivity as do lions, and their young are scarce.

Elephants have decreased in value to importers from \$10,000 to \$1,500 each.

It used to be that an importer of animals could get \$5,000 for a fine lion, but nowadays young lions bred in captivity are so many that they are a drug on the market. There is a considerable demand abroad for American animals and a young lion will sell for \$1,000, while moose and elk, diamond-back rattlesnakes and alligators are much called for.

Hippopotami are rare and expensive animals and it is not possible to name a set price for them, as sales are few. The only instance of a hippopotamus being born in captivity in this country was when the zoo at Central park, New York, was added to by one of these queer babies.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

There were 197 wolves killed in France last year, and the bounties equaled 13,075 francs, or \$2,615.

The French government pays the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph company \$300,000 a year.

It is asserted that the wine cellars of France contain champagne enough to supply the world's demand for three years—nearly 150,000,000 bottles.

As the storage of bicycles in Paris during the winter months is expensive, a great many Parisians pawn their machines in the Mont-de-Piété, or state pawnshop. The interest paid on the advance of money is very small, and is a great saving on what would be paid for storage. Besides the pawnshops cannot say for certain that the bicycles will be reclaimed, they have to keep them in good order, so that they will fetch a satisfactory price should they be placed on the market.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

An ace in the hand is worth four in the pack.

A typewriter girl without any bad spells is a jewel.

The highway with a tollgate thereon is also a buy-away.

When an Arab leaves his home he always takes it with him.

People who soliloquize may hear some good of themselves.

Bad habits need no cultivation. One is sure to beget another.

It doesn't take a luxury long to evolve into an actual necessity.

It is a wise father who knows his own son after a term at college.

A hypocrite is a man who in trying to fool others fools only himself.

Of two evils some people not only choose both, but look around for more.

—Chicago Daily News.

THE MARKETS.

Cincinnati, Jan. 24.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle, com'n	3.25 @ 4.00
Select butchers	4.75 @ 4.85
CALVES—Extra	4.75 @ 4.85
HOGS—Choice packers	7.25 @ 7.50
Mixed packers	4.50 @ 4.75
Light shippers	4.50 @ 4.65
SHEEP—Choice	4.15 @ 4.35
LAMBS—Extra	6.25 @ 6.40
FLOUR—Spring patent	3.55 @ 3.90
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	60 @ 62
Corn—No. 2 mixed	35 @ 35
Oats—No. 2	25 @ 25
Rye—No. 2	61 @ 61
PROVISIONS—Mess pork	10.75 @ 11.25
LARD—Choice	5.70 @ 5.70
HAY—Choice timothy	16 @ 17
BUTTER—Choice dairy	16 @ 17
APPLES—Choice to fancy	2.75 @ 3.00
POTATOES—Per bushel	1.55 @ 2.00

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Winter patent	@ 3.80
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	@ 67 1/2
No. 3 Chicago spring	@ 62 1/2
Corn—No. 2	@ 31 1/2
Oats—No. 2	@ 23
PORK—Mess	9.75 @ 10.55
LARD—Steam	5.70 @ 5.82 1/2

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Winter patent	@ 3.50 @ 3.80
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	@ 2 7/8
Oats—No. 2 mixed	@ 40 1/2
Corn—No. 2	@ 60 1/2
PORK—Mess	10.50 @ 10.75
LARD—Steam	@ 6.20

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR—Family	\$3.15 @ \$3.25
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	@ 65 1/2 @ 67 1/2
Corn—Mixed	@ 29 1/2 @ 30 1/2
Oats—No. 2 western	@ 58 @ 57
CATTLE—First quality	@ 5.00 @ 5.25
HOGS—Western	@ 4.60 @ 4.85

INDIANAPOLIS.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	@ 68 1/2 @ 69 1/2
Corn—No. 2 mixed	@ 29 1/2 @ 30 1/2
Oats—No. 2	@ 24

LOUISVILLE.

FLOUR—Winter patent	@ 4.45 @ 4.55
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	@ 71 @ 72
Corn—No. 2 mixed	@ 30 1/2 @ 31 1/2
Oats—Mixed	@ 25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
PORK—Mess	@ 9.50 @ 9.60
LARD—Steam	@ 5.50 @ 5.60

English as She Is Spoke.

Mrs. Brown—Our language is full of mistakes. For instance, I met a man once who was a perfect bear, and they called him a civil engineer.

Mrs. Smith—Yes, but that is not so ridiculous as the man they call a "teller" in a bank. He won't tell you anything. I asked one the other day how much money Mr. Jones had on deposit, and he just laughed at me.—Collier's Weekly.

The Craving for Stimulants.

This question has lately attracted a great deal of attention from the medical profession. The use of stimulants seems to be increasing. This clearly shows an exhausted condition of the nerves and blood, which may be remedied only by strengthening the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will do this for you. It brings all the energy of a stimulant with no injurious effect. It cures dyspepsia, constipation and nervousness.

Just Like a Razor.

The other day a man walked up to the cashier's desk in a large stockbroking concern and asked for a pen to indorse a note. To his disgust, the pen sputtered, blotting his signature, and he threw it aside with the popular exclamation: "Hair on it!" "No wonder," one of the bystanders remarked, "because it is shaving notes all day."—Chicago Chronicle.

The Old Man's Query.

"So you want to marry my daughter?" "Yes, sir." "Do you smoke?" "No, sir." "Take her! I've married off six daughters, and all the husbands have a particular fondness for my brand of cigars. You're a novelty."—Syracuse Herald.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

If men would cease trying to get something for nothing the bunko man would be out of a job.—Chicago Dispatch.

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES colors more goods than any other dye and colors them better too. Sold by all druggists.

New Wife—"I wish to get some butter, please." Dealer—"Roll butter, ma'am?" New Wife—"No! We wish to eat it on biscuits."—N. O. Times-Democrat.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a cough medicine.—F. M. Abbott, 333 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

The man who has nothing to do but clip coupons cuts quite a figure.—Chicago Daily News.

Explosions of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Pears' Pikes' Toothache Remedy in one minute.

Calling terms—telephone rates.—Philadelphia Record.

WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES

Regard Peruna as Their Shield Against Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrhal Diseases.



MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD, LATE CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the eminent barrister, of Washington, D. C., is the only woman who has ever been a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. She is the best known woman in America. As the pioneer of her sex in the legal profession she has gathered fame and fortune. In a letter to The Peruna Medicine Company, she says:

"I have used your Peruna both for myself and my mother, Mrs. Hannah J. Bennett, now in her 88th year, and I find it an invaluable remedy for cold, catarrh, hay fever and kindred diseases; also a good tonic for feeble and old people, or those run down, and with nerves unstrung."

Yours truly, Belva A. Lockwood.

Catarrh may attack any organ of the body. Women are especially liable to catarrh of the pelvic organs. There are one hundred cases of catarrh of the pelvic organs to one of catarrh of the head. Most people think, because they have no catarrh of the head, they have no catarrh at all. This is a great mistake, and is the cause of many cases of sickness and death. "Health and Beauty" sent free to women only, by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Something for Mothers to Think About.

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That the Cuticura remedies are all that could be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents. Evidence is found in the mass of letters received from grateful parents, testifying to the incalculable benefits they have derived from the use of these preparations in the treatment of infantile skin and scalp disorders. There is a ring of truth and sincerity about the testimonials here submitted that stamps them genuine, and when a mother writes, as does Mrs. E. Butler of 1289 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., in simple, grateful language, of the good Cuticura has accomplished in her home, parents everywhere must regard these remedies as household necessities. Mrs. Butler says:—

"My oldest boy, age nine years, was troubled with sores on different parts of the body, especially on the leg, about twenty-four in all. They were about the size of a five-cent piece, and would fester very much and eject a pus. They were very painful. After my former experience with the cure of my little girl with CUTICURA remedies, I did not know what to do with him in this case, but gave him the CUTICURA treatment which completely cured him in four weeks. As a rule, my four children are very robust and healthy, these two, the baby and the eldest boy, being the only ones ever troubled with anything like this I mentioned, but thanks to CUTICURA remedies they are all now in perfect health."

What can be more convincing to a mother than the following graphic letter from Mrs. J. C. Freese of 330 South First Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.:—

"My baby was about four weeks old when he began to suffer from that terrible disease, eczema. I tried every remedy I thought would do him good. I even called in the doctor, but I used his medicine to no account. I did not know what to do with him. He cried all the time and his face was equal to a raw piece of meat. It was horrible, and looked as if there never was any skin on it. I had to carry him around on a pillow. I was fairly discouraged. I was then recommended to use CUTICURA remedies. The first time I used them I could see the change. I used about half a box of CUTICURA Ointment, and not one half cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and at the end of one short week my baby was entirely cured. There has never been a trace of it since. To-day his skin is as smooth and soft as a piece of silk."

Another remarkable instance of the effectiveness of the Cuticura remedies is found in the terrible experience of the baby daughter of Mr. R. A. Lapham, 111 1/2 West Side Square, Springfield, Ill. Mr. Lapham writes as follows:—

"Our little daughter was troubled from her birth with eczema. Her face, arms, hands, and neck would break out with red pimples which would swell and become terribly inflamed, water would ooze out like great beads of perspiration, finally this would dry up and the skin would crack and peel off. She suffered terribly. Had to wear soft mittens on her hands to keep her from scratching. We gave two of our leading physicians a good trial, but neither of them helped her in the least. I purchased CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA Ointment, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT. She improved at once and is now never troubled, although we used less than one bottle of RESOLVENT, three boxes of CUTICURA, and CUTICURA SOAP."

In a few forceful words, Mrs. C. Brand of Conesville, N. Y., vividly portrays an experience common to many mothers, and her letter, which follows, is full of comfort and encouragement for anxious parents:—

"Two years ago this winter my boy began to break out with a scaly rash. It nearly covered his back and calves of legs. I heard glowing reports of CUTICURA remedies and thought to try them. Three cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, two boxes of CUTICURA Ointment, one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT cured him. I think them wonderful remedies."

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
Cures a Cough or Cold at once.
Coughs Croup whooping Cough
Is the best for Bronchitis, Grippe,
Hoarseness, Whooping-Cough, and
for the cure of Consumption.
Mother's friend. Doctors prescribe it.
Small doses; quick, sure results.

POTATOES \$1.20 a Bbl.
Largest Seed POTATO Growers in America.
Prices \$1.20 & up. Enormous stocks of Grand
Clover and Farm Seeds. Send this notice and
the for catalogues.
11 HARK FARM
DEEP DAM, N. Y.
JOHN A. SALKER SEED CO., LA CROIXE, WIS. (2)

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Have you tested it—
No other ink "just as good."
A. N. K.—E 1797
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.